



Il Semester B.Sc. Examination, May/June 2018 (Repeaters) (CBCS-14 – 15 & Onwards/ NS-2011 – 2012 & Onwards) PHYSICS – II Thermal Physics and Statistical Mechanics

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

Instruction: Answer any five questions from each Part.

PART - A

Answer any five of the following questions. Each question carries eight marks. (5×8=40)

- 1. a) Mention any two postulates of the kinetic theory of gases.
 - b) Derive the equation $PV = \frac{1}{3} \text{ mnc}^2$ for an ideal gas enclosed in a cubical vessel on the basis of kinetic theory. (2+6)
- 2. Describe Andrew's experiment on carbondioxide and discuss the results of the experiment.
- 3. a) State and explain the first law of thermodynamics. Apply it to an adiabatic process.
 - b) What is an isothermal process? Derive an expression for work done in an isothermal process for an ideal gas. (3+5)
- 4. Explain the working of Carnot's ideal heat engine. Derive an expression for its efficiency in terms of the temperatures of the source and sink.
- 5. a) Write expressions for enthalpy and Gibb's free energy.
 - b) Write the four Maxwell's thermodynamic relations. Hence deduce the expression for the difference in molar specific heats for an ideal gas. (2+6)
- 6. a) Define triple point of water.
 - b) Derive Clausius Clapeyron latent heat equation. (2+6)

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- 7. a) Describe Joule Thomson porous plug experiment and discuss the results.
 - b) Give any two differences between Joule Thomson expansion and adiabatic expansion. (6+2)
- 8. a) State and explain Kirchoff's law of radiation.
 - b) Define solar constant. Explain the method to determine solar constant using Angstrom's pyreheliometer. (2+6)

PART - B

Solve any five of the following problems. Each problem carries four marks.

(5×4=20)

- 9. Calculate the mean free path of gas molecules of diameter 3.07×10^{-10} m given that the gas has 2.7×10^{25} molecules per m³.
- 10. The mean speed of gas molecules is $450~\text{ms}^{-1}$. The density of the gas is $1.2~\text{kgm}^{-3}$ and the mean free path of the gas molecules is $9\times10^{-8}~\text{m}$. Calculate the coefficient of viscosity of the gas.
- 11. A definite mass of a perfect gas is compressed adiabatically to half its original volume. Determine the final pressure of the gas if its initial pressure was 10⁵ Nm⁻².
- 12. What is the change in entropy of 0.2 kg of a block of copper when its temperature is increased from 283 K to 293 K? (Given specific heat of copper is 388 Jkg⁻¹ K⁻¹.).
- 13. Calculate the depression in melting point of ice for an increase of pressure of 2×10^5 Nm⁻².

Given: Normal melting point of ice is = 273 K.

Specific volume of ice = 1.091×10^{-3} m³ kg⁻¹.

Specific volume of water = 1×10^{-3} m³ kg⁻¹.

Latent heat of ice = $3.36 \times 10^5 \, \text{Jkg}^{-1}$.

14. Calculate the percentage error made in finding log_e5! using Stirling's formula.

15. Van derWaal constants for helium gas are

 $a = 3.41 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Nm}^4 \text{ mol}^{-2}$ and

 $b = 2.37 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}$

of $R = 8.31 \text{ Jmol}^{-1} \text{ k}^{-1}$

Calculate the inversion temperature of helium.

16. A black body at 1500 K emits maximum energy of wavelength 2000 nm. What is the temperature of another black body which emits maximum energy of wavelength 550 nm?

PART - C

Answer any five of the following. Each question carries two marks.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 17. a) Does the value of mean free path depend on the size of the gas molecules? Explain.
 - b) What is transferred from one layer to another layer in the phenomenon of thermal conductivity?
 - c) Does adiabatic expansion produce cooling effect? Explain.
 - d) A solid is an example of low entropy system. Explain.
 - e) Helmholtz free energy is called thermodynamic potential at constant volume. Why?
 - f) What happens to the boiling point of water with increase in pressure? Why?
 - g) Does an ideal gas show Joule Thomson effect? Why?
 - h) White clothes are preferred in summer. Why?

